BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Important Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Jan. 22.—The correspondence between President Davis and Pope Pius IX has been published. President Davis, under date of September 23d, says he read letters addressed by His Holiness to the venerable chief of the Catholic clergy at New Orleans and New York, and is deeply sensible of the christian charity and sympathy with which His Holiness twice urged them to use every exertion for the restoration of peace. He, therefore, in the name of the people of the Confederate States, offers expression of our sincere and cordial appreciation of the christian charity and love by which His Holiness is actuated, and assures him that we are now and ever have been earnestly desirous that this wicked war shall cease, that we desire no evil to our enemies nor covet their possessions, but are struggling that they may cease to devastate our land, that we be permitted to live under our own laws and institutions.

The Pope's reply reply is addressed to the illustrious Honorable Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America, Richmond, Va. He says it is very gratifying to recognize that the people of the Confederate States are animated by the same desire for peace and tranquility inculcated in aforesaid letters; oh, that other people, also of States, and their rulers would receive and embrace councils of peace. We shall not cease to implore God to pour out His spirit of christian love and peace upon all the people of America, to rescue them from great calamities with which they are now afflicted. Dated at Rome 3d December.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 21.—One hundred and forty-three Yankees, captured in the recent skirmish, were sent forward to-day. They state that Col. Tom Vincent, 7th Kentucky (Federal) Cavalry, was shot and killed by Maj. W. T. Bradley and 2 other officers of the same regiment a few days since for cursing the policy of arming negroes. He said he would shoot or arrest any negro he saw with a sword.

Artillery firing is heard to-day near Strawberry Plains.

Weather clear and pleasant.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—The enemy commenced time fuse shelling to-day. One hundred and three shells fired from half-past five yesterday to half-past five this evening. No casualties.

Weather pleasant.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 22.—Eight prisoners, captured by a squad of the Sixth Va. Cavalry under Lt. Stringfellow near Warrenton, have reached here.

A flag of truce was sent to the enemy on Monday asking permission for the family of Gov. Smith to come from Warrenton into our lines. An answer was received yesterday refusing permission.

Persons just out from Culpeper say the Yankees are treating our people kindly, furnishing the most needy with rations and hauling wood for them all. Five corps of the enemys' infantry, except guards for bridges, are lying around Culpeper C. H.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 22.—Yesterday witnessed in the House the most earnest struggle over the bill to fix the meeting of the next Congress of any measures presented this session.

A motion was made previously to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed to meet first Monday in April.—A vote was taken on this matter yesterday. Agreed to—yeas 44, nays 40. The vote was again taken by division on the passage of the bill and was rejected 35 to 25. A motion was then made to recommit to the Judiciary Committee.

Various motions to instruct the Committee ruled out or voted down, and a motion to recommit was carried—ayes 53, noes not counted.

All manner of parliamentary tactics and expedients were resorted to on both sides during the consideration of this measure.

The votes of yesterday show the change of views to be considerable in a number of members since the previous day.

The report of the Committee on this measure looked for with much interest.

The House agreed to Senate amendments to bill to appoint an agent for Treasury Department beyond the Mississippi. Awaits the President's signature. Resolution adopted calling for Gen. Beauregard's reports of operations of the defence of Charleston. Adopted. Also important resolutions concerning exchange of prisoners, and requesting the President to communicate to Congress the present state of negotiations.

In response to a resolution of the House, passed 11th inst., a communication was received from the President yesterday, covering important information in relation to the collection of the tax-in-kind in eight States east of the Mississippi. No complete returns from any State. The total value of produce thus far collected, according to the schedule of the Virginia Commissioners, is five millions one hundred and eighty-nine thousand. Detailed expenses of collection in Virginia, including buildings, rents, transportation and labor, are two and eight-tenth per cent. on value. Whole expenses of other States not received. The Report recommends that farmers be required to deliver the tenth fifteen miles instead of eight, as now, and be paid for same.

Senate Finance Committee has been in consultation for two days during session of the Senate, on currency bill passed by the House in secret session. Announced that they would report on Monday. Ordered by Senate that the Committee be allowed to have printed the bill that may be agreed upon before presentation to the Senate of House bill to fix rank and pay of Adjutants, reported upon adversely by Senate Military Committee and laid on table.

The House bill to prohibit dealing in Yankee greenbacks was taken up and passed with a slight amendment.

House passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. Cleborne and officers and men for victory at Ringgold Gap.

The following dispatches were received too late for our Western mail on Thursday night:

Later from the North and Europe.

ORANGE C. H. Jan. 21.—Northern dates to the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, have been received. The National Democratic Convention, to nominate a President, meets at Chicago, on the 4th July.

A caucus of the Democratic members of Congress was held at the Capitol on the evening of the 11th. A resolution was passed unanimously disapproving the Emancipation Proclamation.

A democratic organ is to be started in Washington, called the *Constitutional Union*.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we are for the restoration of all the States to the Union. Patriotic and true statesmen alike demand that such a policy should be pursued towards the people of the States in which the insurrection exists, as shall be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war in which we are now engaged to a close, and to restore said States to the Union under the Constitution, with all their constitutional rights unimpaired.

The utmost harmony prevailed between the Democrats and Conservatives.

Gen. McClellan's nomination by the Conservatives of Philadelphia and Cincinnati is simply a suggestion of his name. His friends promised to this caucus to support cordially any man nominated.

A bill will shortly be introduced in the Yankee Congress, and probably pass, putting all male free negroes in the Yankee States, between 16 and 60 in the military service.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia, under the confiscation act, seized the property of Senators Trusten Polk and W. T. Smith.

Meade arrived in Philadelphia on the 12th. He was serenaded and made a speech urging the people to do everything to put men in the army as the only way to crush the rebellion. He promised to do everything himself to crush out armed traitors.

Wilson's resolution to expel Garrett Davis was taken up on the 13th. An immense crowd attended. Seward and nearly all the representatives were on the floor of the Senate. Wilson and Davis both spoke. Davis said that if he was expelled, he would go to Kentucky and raise the cry of oppression, usurpation and tyranny; and inaugurate a revolution against the faithless men in charge of the Government. Other Senators are yet to speak. The New York *Herald's* correspondent says the impression prevails that Davis will not be expelled, but the Senate will express its disapproval of Davis' course.

Gens. Cadwalader, Hunter and Wardsworth have been appointed a Committee to go to Chattanooga and investigate the Chickamauga fight.

The New York *Herald* says that Fremont has determined to run as an independent candidate for the Presidency and fears the canvass will be carried on in violence, bloodshed and confusion.

Grant has left Nashville to prepare for the great conflict in East Tennessee.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* says that if the rebel Congress, which, it must be confessed, has hitherto shown little grasp or earnestness or capacity, fails to rise to the height of the great argument before it, there may be expected such misery as upon earth never yet has been known.

Henry W. Warfield, of Baltimore, is to go to Richmond to procure the release of Maj. White, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for Gen. Tremble.

The Washington *Chronicle* says Magruder has 16,000 men under him in Texas.

A number of mechanics and carpenters have been sent from Washington to repair the Railroad in Tennessee.

The New York Senate has passed a bill changing the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote.

The *Hibernia* and *Scotia* have arrived with European dates to Jan. 2d.

Paris papers deny that Maxmillian refuses to accept the Mexican throne.

Napoleon made a pacific speech on New Years' day, and expressed the hope to Minister Dayton that 1864 would be a year of peace and reconciliation to America. The *Lafrance* publishes a correspondence between President Davis and the Pope. The latter addresses Davis as the "Illustrious President," and expresses much friendship.

The *Gazette Defrance* says Dickens will shortly proceed to Meromon on business with Maximillian relative to Mexico.

The British Parliament meets on the 4th of February. English revenue for the past year decreased half million pounds sterling, while trade returns show 30 per cent. increase.

The Tycoon of Japan has determined upon expelling all foreigners.

The London *Times* protests against Federal enlistments in England.

Searching enquiries which were made in regard to the sailing of the *Rappahannock*, vessels being built for the Confederates resulted in dismissing the mechanics and laborers engaged in construction, and precaution has been taken to prevent a similar recurrence.

The *Alabama* when last heard from, was in the Straits of Lunda, pursued by the steamer *Wyoming*.

The latest respecting the troubles in Germany is England's protest. In the mean time the Federal occupation progresses, the Federal troops having entered Holstein on the 24th December. The Danish army is retiring and will probably abandon Holstein.

Napoleon has written a non-committal letter.

The peace of Europe is seriously threatened.

Lincoln has decided that his amnesty proclamation does not extend to prisoners of war.

The New York *Times* says, at least three-fourths of Meade's army have re-enlisted for three years.

The Mexicans attacked the French troops on the 1st of December and were repulsed with a loss of 2,000.

A telegram from Headquarters, army of the Potomac, says J. Minor Botts has been urged to accept a place as Senator from Virginia, in Washington, in place of Bowden, and that he has written a letter in response, stating that he is unwilling to accept the honor intended to be conferred upon him, hoping the day is not far distant when he can stand as a connecting link between the North and the South. The letter is said to be brief and eloquent.

Heavy laden wagons were crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis on ice on the 15th Jan.

The *Herald* of the 15th has a dispatch from Culpeper saying that Stuart, with 5,000 men, had arrived at Leesburg and would either cut the Orange Railroad at Bull Run or the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Point of Rock.

Lincoln has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans in the Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

A Brigadier from the Army of the Potomac has been sent to Johnson's Island.

Gold in New York on the 15th, 155½, which was higher than at any time since April last.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—In the Senate to-day highly important reports from the Military Committee on the subject of the assignment of Gen. Lawton to the discharge of the duties of Quartermaster General without removing Col. Myers from that position. The report covers forty pages, and sets forth that the President has continued in service a number of officers commissioned under the Provisional Government, without being re-nominated, after having consulted the Senate on that point and been advised by that body to the contrary. It alleges that Gen. Lawton has been discharging the duties of Quartermaster General without authority of law; that he has given no bond, and every dollar drawn from the Treasury on his requisition is illegal. The Senate adopted a resolution that Myers is now Quartermaster General, and is required by law to discharge the duties of that office, and that Lawton is not authorized. Senate not in secret session to-day.

Hospitals Burned.

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—Seven hospital buildings at camp Winder, near this city, were destroyed by fire this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock. A large quantity of Commissary stores and bed clothing were destroyed. Fire accidental.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. SATURDAY. JAN. 23. 1864. NO. 63.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.

APPLES—Green ..... $25@30
" Dried ..... $15@20
BACON—Hog round $3
BEEF ..... 80@90c
BEESWAX $3
BEANS $20
BUTTER $4 50
CANDLES—Tallow $4
" Wax—By the box $4
" Adamantine $6
" Sperm ..... None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce ..... $60 to 70c
CHICKENS $2
COFFEE $12
DUCKS $3
EGGS $1 50
FLOUR $190
" Superfine $85
" Fine $40
FODDER—per hundred ..... $8@10
FEATHERS $5
FLAXSEED $3
GEESE $3
HIDES—Dry $2
" Green $1 50
HAY—Per hundred $7
LARD $3 00
MOLASSES $12 75
MEAL $15
NAILS—Scarce $2 00
OATS—Per hundred $7
" Cleaned ..... $6 bu
PORK ..... $275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet $10
" Irish ..... $5@6
PEAS—Ground $20
" Stock $15
" White Table $18
RAGS 15c
RICE 40c
RYE $10
SALT $25 00
SUGAR—Brown $5 00
" Coffee $5 50
" Loaf ..... None.
TALLOW $2 50
WHEAT $15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 90 to $1 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 75 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $12 to $14 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $140 to $150 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $12 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $14 to $15 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 65 to $1 70 per lb.,

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 25 to $2 50, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 60 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 50 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull, for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 to $3 10 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.

Jan 15-td* J. S. AMIS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

DWELLING FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, A COMFORTABLE DWELLING WITH all necessary out-buildings, good garden, and well of good water in the yard. Apply to

Jan 29-3t* J. J. CHRISTOPHER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00 the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 8, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried four very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 29-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

SATURDAY, THE 23D INST., WE WILL SELL, IN front of our Sales Room, 10 shares Stock North Carolina Railroad, $1,000 N. C. Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds, one barrel old Apple Brandy made of cider, several barrels of Vinegar, Salt by the sack, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Macaboy Snuff by the keg, and sundry other articles not mentioned.

Jan 22-2t CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 22-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

26 FEET OF GOOD STOUT LOG CHAIN. ADdress the subscriber at Beulah P. O., N. C.
Jan 22 1w* B. R. HINNANT.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
6,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18-2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST

WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBruary next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.

Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession. Jan 18-1w

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

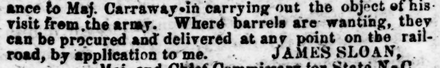
I HAVE BEEN SENT TO THIS STATE FOR THE purpose of procuring a supply of MOLASSES for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia. As many of you have friends and relatives there, may I not beg that you take an interest in the matter, and render me all the aid you can? Will not each one make up a package, or where one cannot spare as much as a barrel, will not neighbors form clubs and make up one, two or more barrels, and take to the nearest railroad station, and write me at this place? For all so delivered, I will pay $8 per gallon.

All will thus have an opportunity of doing a favor for their friends that will cost nothing but a little labor. I firmly rely upon your benevolence and patriotism.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
Major and C. S., Wilcox's Light Division,
Hill's Corps, A. N. V.
GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

The above appeal meets my most hearty approval, and the Commissaries in the State will render every assistance to Maj. Carraway in carrying out the object of his visit from the army. Where barrels are wanting, they can be procured and delivered at any point on the railroad, by application to me. JAMES SLOAN,
Maj. and Chief Commissary for State N. C.
GREENSBORO', N. C., Jan. 11, 1864. Jan 18-1w*

DIVIDEND NO. 6.



OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
Jan 4-3tawtd Secretary.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE,
Jan 14-2w* Administrator.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at

Jan 6-tf. PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.

Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANguage. (160 pp., 16 mo.,) may be had at all Bookstores.

Price $2. One-third off to the trade.

GEORGE DUNN & CO.
Jan 16-6t

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day ..... $2 00 | One week $9 50
Two days ..... 3 50 | Two weeks 19 00
Three days ..... 5 00 | Three weeks 28 50
Four days ..... 6 50 | One month 36 00
Five days ..... 8 00 | Two months 70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JANY. FEBY. MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE.

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STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do.
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice. William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. B M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Creger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

NEW SONGS.

"CALL ME NOT BACK FROM THE ECHOLESS Shore," or answer to "Rock Me to Sleep," by the author and composer of "When this Cruel War is Over." Price $1 50.

"'Tis the March of the Southern Men," from a Scotch melody. Price $1 50.

"No One to Love," by W. D. Harvey. Price $1 50.

One half off to the trade.

GEO. DUNN & CO., Publishers.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1864.

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Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

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Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

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☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The Northern Democracy.

In the campaign of 1860 the people of the South appealed to the Democracy of the North to help them save the Union and the country and prevent war, but the appeal was in vain. Wide-Awake processions and rail-splitting festivals and jubilees crazed the great masses of the people of the free States, and Lincoln was elected to the Presidency and the Black Republican programme carried out. We thought then and do now that the action of a sister State was too hasty, and that a united South might have fought yet a little longer for the rights of the States in the Union; but be that as it may, we went out, or rather South Carolina and other Southern States did, and when North Carolina was called on for troops to help whip them back we preferred to take up arms on our own side. Who will say that we acted unwisely?

Even in February, before the firing of the first gun in April, we sent commissioners to a "Peace Congress" at Washington, and there appealed to the Northern States to do us justice. Had they met our overtures, Lincoln's administration would have been submitted to and the country would have been spared all the horrors of the last thirty-four months. But they treated all our appeals with derision and contempt. War ensued and war rages.

But on the outgoing of that corrupt old creature, Buchanan, the Democracy of the North lost their hold upon the loaves and fishes—the public treasury receded from their view—and they found themselves in a powerless minority. They have all the time professed to want peace, but they have supplied the men and fought us with much more vigor than the Republicans. They are tired of being out in the cold, however, and they are arranging their plans for the overthrow of Lincoln. The Democratic members of Congress have held a caucus, at which a resolution was passed unanimously disapproving the Emancipation Proclamation; a National Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, is to meet in Chicago on the 4th of July; and a democratic organ is to be started in Washington City, to be called the "*Constitutional Union*."

Now what does all this amount to in the way of securing the peace which the Northern Democracy profess so much to desire? They may defeat Lincoln, but if bent on restoring the Union, they will only have to take up the war programme where he leaves off and prosecute the struggle. If the great Democratic party of the North really desire peace, why do they not help us make war on the North for *separation?* In that way alone does any peace seem possible for the present. The time may come when the country may come together again under one flag and one Constitution, but such a result does not seem probable within the present generation. The Northern Democracy censure Lincoln's proclamation, but then they help Lincoln fight to enforce it and subjugate the South. There was a time when we thought the Democracy of the North would ever prove true to their constitutional obligations, and that they could never be induced to assist in the subjugation of sovereign, independent States, but we must confess that our mind has undergone a change. It was our Democratic "brethren" of the Northwest that took Vicksburg, that fought us at Corinth, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, and who now confront us at Dalton. They have overrun East Tennessee and destroyed the property of our citizens in Mississippi, Alabama and other States. It was the Democracy of the Northern and Eastern States that fought us around Richmond, at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, and who are preparing now, under Meade, to move on Richmond in the Spring. Even if our people desired a reconstruction of the old Union, how could they confide in those who not only deserted and betrayed us in the beginning, but who in addition have been the slayers of our sons and brothers and the despoilers of our homes?

We must confess we have lost all confidence in the friendship and good intentions of the Northern Democracy, and we can look for no end to the present desolating war at their hands as long as they contend for a restoration of the Union. That will not come in Lincoln's term, nor in the next, without some unforseen interruption of Providence. There was a time when the Northern Democrats could have saved the Union and secured our friendship for all time, but that time is gone. When they took up arms to coerce us they broke the last link that bound us together. We beg our people not to be deceived by this movement.

We some months ago heard a distinguished Divine remark that his only hope for the salvation of the South was in the Democracy of the North! We thought then, and do now, that if we had no other hope than that, our condition was pitiable indeed. We must not look to the "National Democracy" for succor, but rely upon our own stout hearts and strong arms, ever invoking the aid of Him who has said that the "race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong." If our cause is just, as our people believe it to be, God may open up a way for our deliverance, but we must not look to the "National Democracy of the North" or any other power beyond the Potomac, to help us. The distinguished Divine of whom we speak was an original secessionist and thought, at first, that our independence would be achieved in a few monts and without fighting, and it is not at all strange that he should look to a broken reed or catch at straws.

Congress.

We are assured by at least two members of Congress, through those who vouch for them, that President Davis does not wish to have the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, or to become *Dictator* over the people of the Confederacy. If this be true, and we hope it is, Mr. Davis will exert his influence to prevent the passage of any such bill, or if passed will refuse to avail himself of its exercise. Nothing will so surely bring disaster upon our cause as the assumption of Dictatorial powers. We believe that our representatives know the sentiments of the people of this State, and we warn them that it is their duty to let it be known to the body of which they are members. Despotic action may hush the mouths of the people for a time, but eventually they will burst forth with tenfold more vehemence. Congress and the authorities may retain the confidence and co-operation of the people if they will.

Acts of the Legislature.

For the benefit of the public we publish in this issue, three important Acts passed by the Legislature at its last session, viz: An Act for the Relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army; an Act to restore the Courts and for other purposes; an Act concerning slave labor on public works. We have received a number of letters requesting us to publish the Act restoring the Courts, but have been unable to comply with the request until now. Persons desiring copies of other Acts of the Legislature can get the same by application in person or by letter to Maj. Russ, Secretary of State.

Let every man at home who desires the independence of the Confederacy, work. He who raises a barrel of corn or a hog for the army, as truly and as really serves the cause as the man who performs his duty faithfully in the camp. The army must eat as well as fight. Let every man who has a farm make good use of it the coming year. In order to achieve our independence our army and people must have food.

Gen Bragg arrived in Montgomery on Thursday of last week. The citizens of that place tendered him a public dinner.

An Atlanta paper says Gen. Morgan arrived at Decatur, a few miles below that place, a few days ago. We had seen no notice of his leaving Richmond.

WIVES, FURLOUGHS AND DESERTERS.—The order of Gen. Bragg that 30 days' furloughs shall be given to every soldier that secures a recruit for the army operates admirably. Let our Generals now go further—the times require it—and allow the same privilege to every man at "the front," whose friends at home may apprehend a deserter. Fathers, mothers, wives and daughters will then at once constitute themselves vigilant sentinels over every absent soldier who cannot show proper papers. Desertion would thus be arrested, and the fighting men would secure a visit home. What the discipline of our Generals has failed to do would be accomplished by our women. One has already led the way, as will be seen by the following item, which we clip from the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*:

A Mrs. Howard, of Russell County, Ala., learning that there was an order granting a furlough for the husbands and friends of ladies who should cause to be arrested any deserter from our army, succeeded, on Tuesday last, in having two deserters from the army at Savannah arrested, and we learn they are now held in custody by Major Howard's battalion. Mr. Howard's husband is in the army at Charleston, and she claims a furlough for him. We do not know that there is any such order on record, but sincerely hope this lady will have a furlough granted her husband, who, we learn, is a good soldier, and has not seen his family in a great while. Should she thus be encouraged, we shall soon expect to hear of many more wives engaged in the same noble work.

WHY BROWNLOW RAN.—At a recent war meeting, held in Cincinnati on Wednesday last, Parson Brownlow was present, and made the following statement respecting his recent "greyhound performance:"

I understand that this is a war meeting, and that you are assembled here for the purpose of beating up volunteers. In this matter I am in a somewhat awkward position, having recently taken to my heels like a greyhound, and made three hundred miles in a short time. In the last two years, as you know, I have done some brave talking, which the rebels remember. Were I but sure that I should be treated as our soldiers taken by them are—incarcerated in their lousy prisons, their Libbys and Castle Thunders—I should have stayed, for I could endure the lice. I did not run out of cowardice, but I well knew that if they took me I would have to pull hemp without a foothold.

The old reprobate could endure the vermin, because he is no doubt familiar with them, but he has a mortal dread of justice. He don't feel himself fit to be hung.

We received no Richmond papers yesterday morning, there being no mail received from beyond Petersburg.

One of the Georgia State Guard recently attempted to escape from Savannah by assuming the garb of a woman. The ruse was detected and the hero of crinoline marched back to the camp.

The scoundrel old viper of the Petersburg *Express*, who wallows in his own filth and who cannot hold his water under excitement, is anxious for the arrest of certain gentlemen in this State. He is not satisfied that this old sinner, bankrupt in everything but venom and ingratitude, should distort and vilify the people of a State that spurned him, and especially those of a city over whose streets he has often wandered in vain for some one to trust him for a pint of whisky to fill the flask he carried in his pocket; and out of which he was lifted by a charitable donation.

We nothing extenuate or aught set down in malice, but confine ourself to the record, as this community will bear us witness.

We protest against the Confederate Congress making North Carolina the scapegoat for the bad management of the war and the squandering of our resources. One hundred thousand men in the field, put there by the spontaneous uprising of the people, give the lie to any charge of disloyalty against the people of this State.

Persons subject to enrollment under the late Act of Congress, putting those who have furnished substitutes in the army, can accomplish nothing by holding meetings. If the Judiciary of the State decide that they are not liable to duty, the Executive is pledged to protect them, but if on the contrary, it be decided that they are liable, they will have to submit, for the law must and will be enforced. We can see no good to come of their holding meetings.

The ladies of Atlanta are untiring in their efforts to put the command of the gallant Morgan on the war path again.

FROM DALTON.—We find the following in the Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 19th:

"Matters about Dalton remain monotonously still.—The army is comparatively comfortable, so far as shelter is concerned, but scarce of leather and socks. The Rome *Courier* has had an interview with a gentleman just from Lincoln county, Tenn., and gathers from him the following items of news:

He says the Yankees are committing many depredations, but yet generally leave every family a full supply of provisions for their own subsistence. The Federals are now in a perfect stew in regard to their troops, whose time of service is about to expire. It is thought that not more than fifty to the regiment will re-enlist. They say they are heartily sick of the war, and are determined to go home and quit the service.

Three negro regiments are garrisoning Shelbyville.

The people of Middle Tennessee are very hopeful and look to Forrest as their liberator. He got between three and four thousand recruits on his recent trip to West Tennessee. Thousands would join him if he could but get into that section.

Large numbers of men, under threats of confiscation and exile, have been forced to take the hated oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government, yet at heart they are true to the South, and will so act whenever an opportunity is afforded.

Sherman, with some fifteen or twenty thousand men, (thought to be moving from Stephenson to Huntsville,) was at Point Rock Bridge last week.—The supposed object is to scatter the Yankee army for the purpose of obtaining subsistence.

All the Yankee cavalry that had been at Huntsville has moved Northwest, towards Pulaski and Columbia."

All this story about the Yankees quitting the contest and going home we have had before, but we do not believe a word of it. There will be large Yankee armies in the field in the Spring and we should prepare to meet them. Let our authorities be not deceived by this story of the Yankees being tired of the war.

THE ALBEMARLE COUNTRY.—The Richmond *Examiner* has an article headed "The War in the Carolina Swamps," in which we regret to find the following:

"The fact is, this portion of North Carolina is reported to be disloyal, and to be a convenient harbor for deserters and fugitive conscripts, who, with the black banditti and other elements, make up a population unrivalled, perhaps, in Christendom, certainly in the Confederacy, for lawlessness, outrages and atrocity."

The article is in other respects inaccurate, but the above does such grievous injustice to a portion of our State that we must protest against it.

It is not true that the country referred to is disloyal. The people are as true as in any portion of the Confederacy, though they have suffered more than any other portion. The Albemarle country was lost to the Confederacy, and Norfolk lost with it, by the criminal stupidity or wicked indifference of J. P. Benjamin, who was Secretary of War when Roanoke Island fell. That island was the key to all that fertile and enlightened region which has since been trampled by the enemy. The people have lost nearly all their slaves, and thousands have been suddenly reduced from affluence to want.—If the government cannot protect them, it ought not to keep just enough troops among them to irritate the enemy, and occasion those raids which are consigning them still further to want and misery. The "population" proper of that country is among the most enlightened and refined in America. It is the oldest community on the continent. They have never known in their midst either "lawlessness," or "outrages," or "atrocity" until the present war; and such characteristics are not *in* or *of* them, but are the results of the neglect of its duty towards them by the common government. The Albemarle country was first abandoned by the government; then protected just far enough to enable it to bring out the surplus corn and bacon for its own use; and then occupied by such a number of troops as to invite raids which they are not able to check: and now, when desolation reigns where prosperity and wealth, and happiness formerly abounded, the "population" thus "scattered and peeled" is referred to as disloyal, and characterized by every vice which can disgrace humanity. No such information as to the Albemarle people, we are sure, was imparted to the *Examiner* by any true son of our beloved State.—*Standard.*

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The Mobile *Register*, a paper that advocates the prosecution of the war until an honorable peace can be negotiated, enters the following protest against the suspension of the *habeas corpus*:

The Habeas Corpus.—We protest with all our might and love of freedom against the proposition brought forward by Mr. Phelan, of the Confederate Senate, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. We have boasted that we have waged fierce war for three years and yet preserved the liberty which belongs to the citizens of a free State. We have sneered at our Yankee enemies for yielding that liberty to their President, thus converted into a tyrant. And now, after our boasts and our sneers, it is proposed to imitate that example and to obliterate from the statute book a law which is confessedly, according to the political theories of the wisest of our race, the principal bulwark of the liberty of the citizen. No military necessity, in our judgment, can justify it, and what is more to the cause can come of it.

ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That the sum of one million of dollars to be paid in Treasury notes of the State of North Carolina, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made in that behalf, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the support of the wives and families of the indigent soldiers of this State, whether in the service of the State or Confederate governments, or whether killed in battle or dying in the military service of the country, such sum to be distributed among the several counties of the State, as heretofore, according to white population, as ascertained by the Census of 1860.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the quota of each county shall be paid to the County Commissioner or County Trustee of the same, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly ratified the 10th day of February, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army," and shall be applied to the support of the wives and families of the soldiers of this State, as above enumerated, according to the rules and regulations which have been or may be prescribed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each county.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That when any family of a soldier, as aforesaid, shall have removed from the county of his residence, since the commencement of the war, and shall have acquired a residence in another county, they shall be considered residents of the latter county, and receive a share of such distribution accordingly.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the foregoing appropriation, the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid by the Public Treasurer as aforesaid to the County Commissioners in those Counties in which are resident the families of Indian warriors, who have rendered service to the Confederate States in the present war, for distribution among them according to the provisions therein before made in the case of white persons.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly the 14th day of December, 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

AN ACT TO RESTORE THE COURTS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That there shall hereafter be two terms of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for each county in the State, to be held at the times prescribed in chapter 31, sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Revised Code, and by an act entitled "An act to establish the eighth judicial circuit and for other purposes," ratified the 12th day of December, 1862.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That said Superior Courts of Law shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all actions of tort, under the rules and regulations which existed prior to the passage of an act, entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," ratified the 11th day of September, 1861, and all process hereafter to be issued in such actions and in all criminal proceedings, shall be made returnable in like manner and under the same penalties as were prescribed prior to the passage of said act: *Provided,* that no suits in debt, assumpsit, or account shall be tried before said Courts by virtue of any jurisdiction conferred by this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all process in the said actions and criminal proceedings from said Courts hereafter issued and made returnable to the Fall Term, 1864, of said Courts, shall be deemed and taken to be returnable to the Spring Term, 1864, of said Courts, respectively.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of said act of Sept. 11th, 1861, as applied to the rules of pleadings in cases of bills for injunction and sequestration, and petitions for sale or partition of land be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall hereafter be two terms of the Supreme Court to be held in the City of Raleigh on the second Monday in June, and the thirtieth day of December, or on the day after, in case the thirtieth day be Sunday.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the County Courts shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases of contested wills.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the 14th day of Dec., A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

AN ACT CONCERNING SLAVE LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the first section of chapter 16 of an act concerning "Public Works," ratified 20th December, 1862, entitled an "Act to authorise the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works," is hereby amended by inserting the word "male" before the word "slaves," and after the word "slave," "between the ages of eighteen and forty-five," so that the section may read as follows: "That the Governor shall have power and authority to compel the services of any number of [male] slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years," &c.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the 12th day of Dec., A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STAY AT HOME.—A Georgia paper gives the following sensible advice:

Traveling is an expensive luxury these times. We heard a gentleman say, a few days ago, that he paid, at the Southern States Hotel, Augusta, Ga., for one meal for himself and two servants, *forty-two dollars!* If that doesn't take the dilapidated linen off the shrubbery, then what would? No man, woman or child should leave home in these times without there is an absolute necessity for it. The cars are crowded every day, and there is not half as much comfort to be found upon them as one used to get in an old fashioned stage coach with nine passengers inside. If people will travel, let them cook their provisions before they start, and carry along with them a blanket or comfort, so that they can board in the cars, and keep out of the hands of the hotel manskinner. If a man looks into a public house he is expected to pay for the privilege, and if he puts his carpet-bag down he is sure to suffer. Therefore, we say, stay at home. If you must travel, keep your carpet-bag in your hand until you can find out whether you have got money enough to pay for putting it down.

A Welsh curate being asked how he managed to preach sermons so far above his own powers of composition, replied, "I have a volume of sermons by one Archbishop Tillotson, which I translate into Welsh, and afterwards re-translate into English, after which the Archbishop himself would not know his own sermons."

From the Biblical Recorder.]

DR. FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

The South has no truer friend than Dr. Hawks. When the Hatteras prisoners were, many of them, in Fort Columbus, and Dr. Hawks had been denied permission after repeated applications to see them, he at length, offered to become a prisoner himself: to share their hardships, to forsake his family and his church, and be sent South as a prisoner of war; the authorities would but grant him the privilege of ministering to his sick and dying countrymen. This humane and patriotic proposition was not accepted, but Dr. Frank Vinton, a stranger, and one of the worst of the abolition clergymen of the North, was sent to insult our brave soldiers in their dying moment. Dr. Hawks assured me that he had repeatedly requested permission to come South, but all the influence of powerful friends had proved ineffectual. To my suggestion that he might run the blockade, he replied, that he did not think such an effort would comport with his age and position.

His loyalty to the South was the cause of his leaving New York. A majority of his church were anxious that he should remain with them, and proposed to withdraw and erect for him a new and splendid house of worship, but he told them, no—he could not live in New York—they might be at pence as a christian people, but he could have no fellowship with his brother presbyters, and besides, he would be a constant target for the public journals. He, therefore, had resolved to come to Baltimore; if he could not reach the land of his birth, he would at least approach as near as possible. It is a common saying with him that he would rather live on bread and water in the South, than enjoy all the luxuries whilst his salary of eight thousand could procure in New York. He is now the rector of Christ Church in Baltimore, and has gathered about him a very large and wealthy congregation. He is not so famed for eloquence as he was 20 years ago, but I presume he is an abler and more useful minister of the Gospel now than then. His present style in the pulpit is not that which distinguishes his occasional addresses. It is marked by simplicity and manly vigor, and his sermons are full of the morrow and fatness of the Gospel. His salary in Baltimore is about five thousand dollars. Dr. Hawks is in his sixty-sixth year, but still vigorous and in better health than he has been for several years

His proverbial devotion to North Carolina has suffered no abatement. On one occasion he said, shaping his heart with emphasis, "Make my regards to the friends of the west end, and tell them that all North Carolinians, male or female, who are true to Southern independence are *kin* to me, Sir," and I have repeatedly heard him express the keenest mortification at the course some of our leading men have seen fit to pursue.

An old friend of Dr. Hawk's, Gen. Pendleton, of the Army of Northern Virginia, remarked a few weeks since, that he could scarcely forgive the Doctor for not coming South, and I doubt not there are many others inclined to censure him for remaining within the Yankee lines. I have therefore felt it due to a great and good man, and to one who was kind to me, to bear witness to his fidelity to the cause of Southern Independence.

T. H. P.

ARRIVALS AT MOBILE.—We learn from the *Evening News* that the steamer *Austin* arrived at Mobile, from a foreign port, on Saturday last, with a cargo for the Government, consisting of pork, gunpowder, blankets, &c.

The same paper says a British war steamer, has been off the bar several days, and one of her officers, having passed the blockading squadron under flag of truce, visited the city on Monday morning, to confer with the British Consul.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—A minister, who has recently returned from a visit to the army of Northern Virginia, gives the following: He called at the house of a gentleman, stating his name, profession and place of residence, and soliciting food and shelter for the night. The reply was highly honorable to our brave soldiers—"Even if I could turn away a preacher," said the gentleman, "I could not refuse to take in a North Caroliaian. When the soldiers from your State were encamped on my premises, they committed no depredations. I missed no poultry, hogs or cattle, although my fences were much nearer than the woods they invariably left my fences uninjured. I need not tell you that I have received different treatment from the soldiers of other States; nor can I ever forget the gallant North Carolinians." This is indeed a high compliment to our brave boys, from one who has a right to speak, and we hope they will never prove unworthy of the reputation which they have earned.—*Biblical Recorder.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLE OF MR. HORTON, near Camp Holmes, on Thursday night, the 31st of December last, a horse mule of medium size, mouse colored and has very short ears for a mule. The above reward will be given for any information concerning him so that I can get him. Any information may be given to W. H. Oneal, at St. Charles P. O., Johnston County, or to the undersigned at Camp Holmes, N. C.

Jan 23-3t* H. H. JOHNSTON, Co A.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn or bacon—the latter preferred. Apply to him in person or by letter.

H. L. OWEN,
Jan 23-6t taw at Hillsboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 20TH INST., I LOANed a brown comfort to a sick lady who got off the train between Greensboro and Raleigh. She will please return it to Mr. Phifer at Raleigh, of the Provost Guard, on the N. C. Railroad. W. M. CAMPBELL,
Jan 23-3t Surg. 7th N. C. T.

FOR SALE.

$6,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES, $1 AND $2 at 65 cts premium.

$5,000 Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds, at $1.10 premium.

$1,000 Confederate 15 million loan, at $1.80 premium.

4,000 N. C. Treasury Notes, 50 and 75 cts, at 15 cts premium.

2,500 N. C. new 8 per cent. Bonds, at $2.75 cts premium.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Jan 20-3t* Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WISHING TO SPORT, CAN DO SO BY coming to Louisburg, N. C., on the 23d inst., as there will be a fight between a Black Bear and two Bull Terriers.

Jan 15-td* T. B. & J. M. B.

SITUATION WANTED,

SITUATION WANTED AS SUPERINTENDENT or general manager by a thorough and competent manufacturer from Manchester, England, a late resident from Memphis, Tenn., who is 55 years of age and has had forty years' experience in the business. Understands the manufacture of both wool and cotton, is also a millwright, machinist and engineer. Any person in want of such a man will call at room No. 14, Exchange Hotel, or address M. KELLY through the Post Office.

Jan 22-3t*

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be examined free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.

Daily Rebel Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy